Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020. Copyright © 2021 The Author(s) or their employer(s). To receive this resource in an accessible format, please contact us at cmajgroup@cmaj.ca.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S1: Demographic characteristics of the patients based on tumor origin

	Appendiceal (41)	Colorectal (76)	P value
Age (years)	55 (36,76)	59 (35,76)	0.178
Sex (males)	39.0%	46.1%	0.465
Height (cm)	170 (105,183)	167.5 (147,189)	0.166
Weight (Kg)	72 (50,115)	73 (48,125)	0.964
BMI	25.7 (20.4,56.2)	25.75 (16.5,42.6)	0.202
Charlson Comorbidity Index	8 (3,11)	9 (1,14)	0.084

*all statistical values are reported as medians (min,max)
MMC (Mitomycin C), BMI (Body Mass Index)

Table S2: Tumor Characteristics for appendiceal subgroup

	MMC (10)	Oxaliplatin (31)	P value
Appendiceal Origin	23.8%(10/42)	40.8% (31/76)	0.064
Cancer grade (low)	40.0%	71.0%	0.077
Cancer grade (moderate)	10.0%	0%	0.075
Cancer grade (high)	10.0%	3.2%	0.387
Unknown cancer grade	40.0%	25.8%	0.391
Mucinous cancer	80.0%	87.1%	0.598
Adenocarcinoma	60.0%	77.4%	0.376

MMC (Mitomycin C)

Table S3: Tumor Characteristics for colorectal subgroup

	MMC (32)	Oxaliplatin (44)	P value
Colorectal Origin	76.2%(32/42)	57.9% (44/76)	0.047*
Cancer grade (low)	31.3%	31.8%	0.958
Cancer grade (moderate)	12.5%	29.5%	0.078
Cancer grade (high)	21.9%	20.5%	0.881
Unknown cancer grade	34.4%	18.2%	0.107
Mucinous cancer	31.3%	38.6%	0.339
Adenocarcinoma	93.8%	90.9%	0.455

MMC (Mitomycin C)

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S4: Tumor characteristics of the patients based on tumor origin

	Appendiceal	Colorectal	P value
Treated with MMC	24.4% (10/41)	42.1% (32/76)	0.057
Treated with oxaliplatin	75.6% (31/41)	57.9% (44/76)	0.057
Cancer grade (low)	63.4%	31.6%	0.001*
Cancer grade (moderate)	2.4%	22.4%	0.004*
Cancer grade (high)	4.9%	21.1%	0.021*
Unknown cancer grade	29.3%	25%	0.618
Mucinous cancer	87.5%	36.5%	<0.001*
Adenocarcinoma	75%	94.6%	0.002*

MMC (Mitomycin C)

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S5: Peri-operative outcomes for appendiceal subgroup

	MMC	Oxaliplatin	P value
PCI	17 (5,26)	15 (0,27)	0.335
CCR (0)	80%	80.6%	0.964
OR time (min)	573.5 (350,914)	351 (187,610)	0.002*
Total OR time-HIPEC time	483.5 (260,824)	321 (157,580)	0.011*
EBL (mL)	500 (300,2000)	500 (100,2300)	0.998
Blood Transfusions	50.0% (5/10)	35.7% (10/28)	0.428
Intra-operative transfusion of pRBC	40% (2/5)	0% (0/10)	0.032*
Post-operative transfusion of pRBC	80% (4/5)	100% (10/10)	0.143

MMC (Mytomycin C), PCI (peritoneal Carcinomatosis Index), CCR (Completeness of Cytoreduction), OR (operating room), HIPEC (Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy), EBL (Estimated Blood Loss), pRBC (packed Red Blood Cells)

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S6: Peri-operative outcomes of the patients based on tumor origin

	Appendiceal	Colorectal	P value
PCI	15 (0,27)	6 (0,28)	<0.001*
CCR (0)	80.5%	91.9%	0.073
OR time (min)	452(187,914)	410 (130,936)	0.888
Total OR time-HIPEC time	407 (157,824)	360.5 (100,846)	0.620
EBL (mL)	500 (100,2300)	510 (0,5400)	0.213
Blood Transfusions	39.5%(15/38)	35.6%% (26/73)	0.690
Intra-operative transfusion of pRBC	13.3% (2/15)	38.5% (10/26)	0.089
Post-operative transfusion of pRBC	93.3% (14/15)	84.6% (22/26)	0.411

MMC (Mytomycin C), PCI (peritoneal Carcinomatosis Index), CCR (Completeness of Cytoreduction), OR (operating room), HIPEC (Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy), EBL (Estimated Blood Loss), pRBC (packed Red Blood Cells)

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S7: Post-operative toxicity and morbidity for appendiceal subgroup

	MMC	Oxaliplatin	P values
Fever	80%	45.2%	0.055
National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events	3 (1,4)	2 (0,4)	0.068
National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events (high)	70%	38.7%	0.084
Immediate Post-operative haemoglobin levels (RBC)	102 (75,140)	116 (73,133)	0.228
Post-operative complication occurrence *	70% (7/10)	74.2% (23/31)	0.795
Clavien dindo grades (high)	71.4 (5/7)	56.5 (13/23)	0.481
LOS (days)	12 (6,63)	15 (8,37)	0.791

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S8: Post-operative toxicity and morbidity of the patients based on tumor origins

	Appendiceal	Colorectal	P values
Fever	53.7%	38.2%	0.107
National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events	2 (0,4)	2 (1,4)	0.849
National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events (high)	46.3%	47.4%	0.915
Immediate Post-operative haemoglobin levels (RBC)	109.5 (73,140)	109 (70,142)	0.917
Post-operative complication occurrence *	73.2% (30/41)	61.8% (47/76)	0.218
Clavien dindo grades (high)	60% (18/30)	29.8 (14/47)	0.009*
LOS (days)	15 (6,63)	12.5 (6,76)	0.895

MMC (Mitomycin C), RBC (Red Blood Cells), LOS (Length Of Stay)

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S9: Complication breakdown of the patients in both treatment groups

	MMC (25)	Oxaliplatin (53)	P values
Clavien Dindo grades (1-2)	60%	58.5%	0.899
TPN	21.4%	9.7%	0.283
Infection requiring Abx	14.3%	54.8%	0.011*
UTI	14.3%	3.2%	0.169
NG tube reinsertion	0%	3.2%	0.497
Additional pharmaceutical intervention required	92.9%	67.7%	0.070
Clavien dindo grades (3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 5)	40%	41.5%	0.899
Nephrostomy tube	18.2%	0%	0.039
Reoperation	27.3%	27.3%	1.000
Pneumothorax	27.3%	13.6%	0.338
ICU readmission	27.3%	9.1%	0.170
Cardiac Complications	36.7%	45.5%	0.618
Drainage under Radiological intervention	27.3%	40.9%	0.443
Neurological complications	0%	9.1%	0.302
Peripheral Vascular Complication	0%	13.6%	0.199
Pleural effusion	18.2%	4.5%	0.199
End Organ Damage	18.2%	0%	0.039

MMC (Mitomycin C), TPN (Total Parenteral Nutrition), Abx (Antibiotics), UTI (Urinary Tract Infection), NG (Nasogastric), ICU (Intensive Care Unit)

Table S10: Long-term outcomes for appendiceal subgroup

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

	MMC	Oxaliplatin	P values
DFI (days)	142 (139,146)	288 (142,999)	0.124
Recurrence*	20%	19.4%	0.672
90 day Mortality	0	0	-

MMC (Mitomycin C), DFI (Disease Free Interval)

Table S11: Long-term outcomes for colorectal subgroup

	MMC	Oxaliplatin	P values
DFI (days)	370 (71,766)	246 (84,1327)	0.516
Recurrence*	37.5%	43.2%	0.289
90 day Mortality	3.8% (1/26)	0 (0/38)	0.223

MMC (Mitomycin C), DFI (Disease Free Interval)

Table S12: Long-term outcomes of the patients based on tumor origins

	Appendiceal	Colorectal	P values
DFI (days)	203.5 (139,999)	295 (71,1327)	0.619
Recurrence*	22.2% (8/36)	51.7%(31/60)	0.004*
90 day Mortality	0%	1.6%	0.439

MMC (Mitomycin C), DFI (Disease Free Interval)

Appendix 1 to Benzaquen E, Wang Y, Wiseman S, et al. Morbidity associated with the use of oxaliplatin versus mitomycin C in hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) for peritoneal carcinomatosis of colorectal or appendiceal origin: a multi-institutional comparative study. *Can J Surg* 2020.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.001619

Online appendices are unedited and posted as supplied by the authors.

Table S13: Validating the long-term outcomes of the patients in both treatment groups

	MMC	Oxaliplatin	P values
Lost to follow up	16.7%	10.5%	0.338
Time of Follow Up (days)	764 (168, 1746)	928 (117, 2063)	0.321
Recurred @12m	22.6%	26.9%	0.651
Recurred @24m	41.9%	32.8%	0.482
Recurred @36m	45.2%	35.8%	0.377
Recurred @48m	45.2%	37.3%	0.460
Recurred @60m	45.2%	37.3%	0.460

MMC (Mitomycin C)

Table S14: Validating the long-term outcomes of the patients based on tumor origin

	Appendiceal	Colorectal	P values
Lost to follow up	7.3%	15.8%	0.191
Time of Follow Up (days)	977.5(117,2063)	803 (124,2040)	0.128
Recurred @12m	75% (6/8)	61.3% (19/31)	0.471
Recurred @24m	87.5% (7/8)	90.3% (28/31)	0.815
	12.5% (1/8)	29%	0.340
Recurred @36m	100% (8/8)	96.8% (30/31)	0.607
	12.5% (1/8)	6.5% (2/31)	0.567
Recurred @48m	100%	100%	-
	0%	3.2% (1/31)	0.607
Recurred @60m	100%	100%	-

MMC (Mitomycin C)